Events of Travel from Madeira to the Spanish Capital.

THE FORTIFICATIONS OF GIBRALTAR.

The Hero of Kars and the Hero of the March to the Sea.

THE ALHAMBRA

A Visit to the Grand Mosque of Cordova.

ARRIVAL IN MADRID.

Graciously Received by the King and Queen of Spain.

THE MUSEUM AND ARMORY OF MADRID.

Grand Banquet, Reception and Ball at the American Legation.

The Visit to the Royal Palace Returned in the King's Name.

MADRID, Jan. 11, 1872 Spain has just received the visit of a hero—one worthy in every respect to be compared with her Cl d or any other of the heroes she is never tired of adoring. I allude to General W. T. Sherman. The General was accompanied by his Aide-de-Camp, Colonel Audenreid, and Mr. Fred. D. Grant, son of the President. Their visit, especially that to Madrid, has been quite a flying one, want or time alone preventing them from lingering longer in this interest-ing old fossitized country. As a brief account of their doings in Spain may not be uninteresting to your readers I have the General's permission to detail their movements up to this date. THEIR MISSION.

Their mission, as declared to me by the General, is purely one of private pleasure and obeys no sort of political impulse whatever. The Spaniards are a very impressionable people, and they have began wonder whether, in the departure of the American Minister and General Sherman's arrival there, may not be some deep political mystery. Well, well, leave them to their thoughts. During General Sherman's sojourn in Spain he has studiously refrained from ever saying a word about politics to anybody. No better proof can be given of the truth of this assertion that his visit is one for mere personal enjoyment and retaxation. PROM NEW YORK TO MADEIRA. .

It will be remembered the party left New York on the 17th of November, in the United States war frigate Wabash. After a voyage comparatively free from any notable incident the good ship cast anchor at Madeira, on Monday, the 4th of December-a seventeen days' passage. The party landed and were received with every honor by the Govfor four days and saw everything of interest in the place. On aturday, the 9th of December, they set found it easier to make CADIZ Ball for Gibraitar. Meeting very heavy weather they

than Gibraltar; and, accordingly, on Thursday evening, December 14, they entered the former harbor. The Wabash saluted the Spanish flag and was saluted in return. General Sherman and his friends then landed. They were soon waited upon by General Duffle, the United States Consul at Cadiz, and shortly afterwards by the Spanish Captain of the Port. They remained all the next day, tue 15th, and lest on the 16th for

SEVILLE, It being understood they should take a little ran Into spain while the frigate coated. The train from Cadiz placed them in Seville in a few hours. On turday might (16th) Mr. Alexander Jourdan, United coming them to that beautiful city. The "wonders" of Seville occupied the party till the 19th, when they

JEREZ,

the famous Xerez of sherry renown. They arrived there the same evening. At Jerez they were most hospitably entertained by Mr. Davies and Mr. Gordon, two of the most extensive wine merchants in the world. They were shown over their vast estates and Initiated into all the mysteries and miracles of sherry growth and manufacture. *Time passed pleasantly here and it was with regret General Sherman and from the hospitanties of these kind-nearted English men, at merry making Xerez, and

to Cadiz. But the frigate was ready and there was no help for it. Arrived at Cadix they embarked once more on the briny deep, and in a few hours, with the United States ensign to the fore, the noble Wabash entered GIBRALTAR

and saluted that mighty fortress. Next moment the cannon from the rock returned the samute. General Sherman and party then left the vessel and the Wabash saiuted the honored soldier of her own land in true American style. They reached the town and put up at the Club House Hotel. Not long after their arrival they were waited upon by Mr. the oldest consul in the service. He has been twenty-three years in that post, and his father was was quickly followed by a man whom it had long been a cherished desire of General Sherman to

THE HERO OF PARS Sir Fenwick William Williams, the present Governor of Gibraitar, better known as "General Williams, the Hero of Kars," it may be remembered was in command of the Turkish garrison of Kars in 1866, when it was besieged for six months by the Russians under General Mouravies. With Williams there were but three more of his countrymen-Colonel Lake, Major Teesdale, and Dr. Sandwith; yet these four men, with their indomitable courage and endurance, sufficed by their example to inspire nero Ism enough into their little army of Turks (amountbeginning of the siege to hardly fifteen ousand men) to resist the attacks of a Russian army of 40,000 at first, but constantly reinforced during those weary months of famine and misery. The greatest feat of all to be recorded is that, though the garrison stood a slege for months, they had not from the very beginning a week's ammuni tion. The meeting between General Williams and General Sherman, two representative men, types of Angio-Saxon endurance, resources, courage and de-termination, would form an interesting historical

THE FORTIFICATIONS OF GIBRALTAR.

General Williams was most anxious his guests nould see all of Gibraltar during their limited stay. They were shown over the whole of the fortifications. They also visited the six largest iron-clads English Admiral, Hornby, were at the time anchored In the bay. Admiral Hornoy paid them marked

From Gibraltar General Sherman proceeded to igeciras, and thence by steam packet to Malaga, ten hours' run. After seeing the "lions" of saga the party went to Granada on a pilgrimage to the world-renowned Alhambra, well described by Washington Irving in his famous book, the reading of which General Sherman told us had

ever taspired in him a tonging desire to see the wondrous edifice for himself. I need say nothing of GRANADA,

for it is already too familiar to your readers. Suffice it to remind them that the Spaniards noid in sovereign contempt those who have not seen it. Quien no ha visto Granada. No ha visto nada i

(He who has not seen Granada has seen nothing).

THE MOSQUE OF CORDOVA From Granada they proceeded to Cordova, whose wondrous mosque particularly attracted their at-tention. It is the grandest and at the same time most perfect specimen of the religious architecture of the Moors in Spain. It is nearly one thousand years old. Leaving Cordova the party wended their way to Madrid. They passed the battle field o Alcolea in the dark, and so did not see it. They ARRIVED IN MADRID

They were met at the depot by Mr. Adee, United States Charge d'Affairs, who offered thom the hospitalities of the Legation, but General Sherman preferred to go to a hotel. Mr. Adee accordingly took them to the Hotel de Rusia. They were too tired and travel-stained to out in an appearance at the weekly Thursday "Reception" at the Ameri-

VISIT TO THE MUSEUM OF PAINTINGS. The whole of Friday was taken up with an in ection of the Museum of Paintings-that one thing of which Madrid has reason to be proud. They revelled hour after hour among the master pieces of Rubens, Titlan, Van Dyke, Raphael, Mu rillo, Tintorretto, Velasquez, Teniers and others. The 2,000 paintings contained in this famous gallery were but hastily scanned by General Sherman and his party. It would take weeks to "study" them

The limited stay General Sherman could make in Madrid prevented him from seeing other picture galleries, the Naval and Artillery Museums. &c., but ne did make out to visit

or Ameria Real. Here is to be seen the finest collection of ancient armor in the world, with the advantage that all the suits and weapons are original that is to say, they have been worn and used by individuals of celebrity. The armor of the Cld is here; also that of Christopher Columbus, Guzman el Bueno, Hernan Cortes, Juan of Austria (worn at (taken prisoner by Charles V., in 1547); Juan de Padillo, Chief of the Comuneros, beheaded in 1520; Phillip II., Charles V., &c.; also the swords of all these, together with hundreds more, in cluding those of the Great Duke of Alba, of Pelayos and of Boabdil, the stout Moor, who was deleated at Granada on the 2d January, 1492 Christopher Columbus was at the taking of Granada, and six months later—viz., in July—salled on his mighty collection of armor and weapons the mind is carried back to the times of Egyptian, Persian, Medean, Babylonian, Turk and Moor. All ages of the world are represented here. I need scarcely say General Sherman tarried long in this richest of gal

RECEIVED BY THE KING AND QUEEN.

On Sunday afternoon the party were received by the King and Queen in private audience at the Royal Palace. They were accompanied by Mr. Adee. They were first ushered into the King's private office, or despacho. His Majesty conversed a short time with them very affably. They then pro-

A MODEL OUREN. Her Majesty, having the facility of speaking Engitsu, conversed freely with them for some time. She knew much about the United States and the war between the North and South and the part General Sherman had so heroically taken in bringing it to a close. The General was much pleased at the ease and gracefulness of Her Majestr's manner. No restraint, no pride, was manifested. He was also struck with the simplicity of her attire-plain black satin, which had evidently done long service.

A MOST PLEASING RECEPTION. General Sherman and his party retired much gratified with their reception by their Majesties. They were not converted from republicanism by this their first contact with royalty, but they came away convinced that if Spain must needs be a monarchy at present, she might have chosen a worse King and Queen than Don Amadeus and Doña Maria Vittoria.

ROYAL REGRETS. Their Majesties expressed regret that General Sherman and his party could not stay till the next Friday to the weekly ball in the palace, but the anxiety of the General to "push on" prevented

THE BANQUET AT THE LEGATION. During their short stay they were entertained at a grand banquet and reception in the United States Legation. In the absence of the Minister the honors of the house were done by his representative, Mr. Adee, Chargé d'Affairs.

GUESTS PRESENT.

States Army; Colonel Audenreid, United States Army; Admiral Topete, Minister of the Colonies; admirel Malcampo, Minister of the Navy; Senor B de Blas. Minister of State: Vizconde del Cerro, In troducer of Ambassadors; Marquis de Bouille, French Ambassador; Count Koudriaffsky, Russian Ambassador; M. d'Essen, Secretary to Russian Am-bassador; Count Dubsby, Austrian Charge d'Affairs; Right Hon. A. H. Layard, English Ambas sador; Señor Mendez Leal, Portuguese Ambassa Conitz, Prussian Ambassador: Duke of Teinan; Señor Garcia Romero; Señora Garcia Romero; Marquesa de San Ratael, wife of Admiral Malcampo Baroness de Conttz, wife of Prussian Minister; Marchioness de Bouille, wife of French Minister; Duchess of Tetuan; Mrs. Stekles, sen.; Miss Laura

The utmost cordiality and good feeling prevailed at the banquet. When it was over the spacious rooms of the Legation were thrown open to a

In addition to the preceding names this was attended by some hundreds of the elite of Madrid so-Generals Alamina, Cordovas and Vargas, ex-Minis-ters Rivero Moret and Figuerolo, the celebrated republican Deputy, Dr. Rubio (ne who was Henry of Bourbon's second in his fatal quel with Mont pensier), Colonel Olafieta and wife, Colonel Fitch Señorita Varyas and many other beautiful Señoras; Señor Milian, Mr. Perry (Secretary of Legation under delphia; the secretaries of the various foreign am bassadors and a host of lordly dons and lovely donas too numerous to mention. Ministers Sa gasta and Gaminde were absent through Illness, as were also the republican Deputies, Figueros and General Sherman, and the General returned it in a way that snowed his appreciation of the gifted orator. General Sherman was, of course,

THE LION OF THE EVENING. and as one by one those present became aware who he was and got a little inkling of his renown he was the observed of all observers.

LIEUTENANT GRANT also came in for his share of attention, and charmed everybody by the ease of his manners and his unpretending address. To think that they were gazing on the son of the President of the United States, and that he "was such a nice young man," was enough to break the hearts of all the Spanish belies there assembled, and to cause their dark eyes to flash soft giances at him from under their arched and beauteous eyebrows. Young Fred stood it galiantly and manfully, though he parted with regret from the charming presence of these fair senoritas pledges to some bright-eyed beauty of Washington or West Point might run in danger of being broken if he ventured into further contact with the daughters of this sunny clime, but certain it is that

RECEPTION GIVEN BY THE BRITISH MINISTER. Mr. Layard, the next evening. General Sperman and Colonel Audenreid attended that reception, and were the objects of much attention. General Sher man opened the quadrille with Mrs. Layard. Topete, Generals Cordova, Milans del Bosch and othe public men of the day were present. Topete in sisted on the General's giving him his autograph here Mr. Layard paid them marked attentions. He entertained them at dinner, besides the reception.

They had brought him letters of introduction from his old friend the hero of Kars.

GENERAL GANDARA WAITS UPON GENERAL SHERMA
IN THE KING'S NAME. your correspondent were having a cosey chat in the room of the former at the Hotel Rusia, a card was brought in by the waiter. It read, "General Gan-dara, Jefe del Cuarto Militar S. M. el Rey." Genis here an important personage, and, as Chief of the Military Department of the Royal Palaco, he is always near the King and has the cus-tody of the King's person. He accompanies him in all his walks, rides and drives. He dines nightly at the royal table. All in the palac are subject to his direction. He had come to General Sherman to return, in His Majesty's name, the visit to the palace, and he at the same time desired to make his respects on his own account. The con-Gandara had been Captain General of the Philip pines previous to the revolution. On the recall by China, Japan and San Francisco to New York, and hence to England and Spain, so that ne has seen much of the world and picked up a little English, which, however, he regretted he had now nearly

THE GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES. when he landed at the first American city-San Francisco; how it increased when he went to Chi cago, and how it culminated on his arrival in New York. He had visited the Mormons

IN UTAH, and been hospitably entertained by Brigham Young. He amused us much by his account of a visit to the theatre in Utah, where he saw twenty-aix of Brigam's children present, and was told there were

PLEASED WITH THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. He said many pretty and complimentary things, both of General Sherman in particular and of the American people in general; but these are not fit subjects for this letter. General Gandara is a man of intelligence, and in his conversation did full justice to the energy and enlightenment of the great American people, without appearing in any way to be "laying it on" for effect.

Learning that General Sherman intended visiting the Escorial the next morning he offered to tele alm to redeive the party as became their impor tance, and to show everything the great monaster; and its two palaces contained—a promise he did not fall to keep. He asked for Lieutenant Grant and presented. He was very polite to both, and conversed a long time with the Colonel in French.

[Note.-By some delay in the delivery of the mails the foregoing letter was not received in time to precede the letter which was published in yesterday's HERALD, detailing the visit of General Sherman to

THE SCHOOLBOY HOMICIDE.

Coroner's Investigation-Conflicting Testimony—Two Verdicts—One Boy Committed.
The homicide alleged to have taken place on Wednesday last at the Public School No. 32, in West Thirty-fifth street, was yesterday the subject Twentieth precinct station house, in West Thirtyseventh street. Albert Brown, a lad nearly seven years of age, it is charged, was kicked by Adoinh Werner and died early the following morning from the effects of the injuries received. Both the boys attended school there. The testimony adduced was quite conflicting, two bright and intelligent boys who attend the school making oath that they saw Adolph Werner Kick deceased three times in the o'clock. Deceased fell with his head against an ash barrel or the pavement and received both con-Brown went home immediately and complained to his mother that he had been kicked by one of the Werner boys. John N. Thompson, one of the witnesses to the kicking, on going home told his paabused, and in Court identified the accused as the offender. Werner denied that he ever kicked de ceased and denied being out of the school house yard at the time of the occurrence. He also brought several of his companions who testified to the same effect. Below will be found a synopsis of the evi-

Kate P. Browne, of 218, West Fifty-third street. Principal of Primary Department of Public School No. 32, West Thirty-fifth street—Deceased was a pupil in her department; Emil Werner is in the grammar department; school was dismissed at half-pass twelve o'clock P. M. on Wednesday for lunch; knew nothing of any trouble between the schoolboys till next morning, when she learned from deceased's father that his son had been beaten by a boy named Emil: did not hear his other name.

that Adolph Werner is in her class; at half-past twelve o'clock P. M. last Wednesday she dismissed their lunch do not go in the street; Adolph, after being absent from the school room about ten min-utes, returned, and was under her observation until ten minutes past one A. M.; was informed by boys who were in the yard that Adolph did not leave the

yard at any time.

Miss Helen V. Babcock, also a teacher in the school, was sworn and examined, but her testimony did not throw any particular light on the subject under investigation. She said, however, that boys are not allowed to go out of the yard without a pass

are not allowed to go out of the yard without a pass from her during the recess.

Mary Brown, the mother of deceased, deposed that on Wednesday morning last her son went to Public School No. 32, West Thirty-flith street, in his usual health, and came home at hair-past twelve o'clock P. M. to eat his dinner, after which he companied of his side, saying a boy had kicked him; did not think anything of it; he played around the house till between hiv and six o'clock P. M., when he began to yound; he complained of pain in his forehead and side; put a wet cloth on his forehead as he desired; from six o'clock to midnight he became much worse, and said he was going to die; he then said for the first time that he was kicked by Emil; from two o'clock he never spoke, and died at haif-past four o'clock A.M., in an insensible condition.

at hait-past four o'clock A.M., in an insensible condition.

John N. Thompson, a bright, intelligent lad, eight years of age, living at 231 West Thirty-fifth street, deposed that he goes to School 32, West Thirty-fifth street; on Wednesday last Albert Brown went to the same school; was in my department that day, but not in the same class; took my lunch that day; by the rules of the school we that take our lunch are not allowed to go in the street, but I went out of the yard, as other boys go out in the street; I went out in the street about one o'clock, and in front of the school house saw Adolph Werner kick deceased three times in the site; deceased lell against an ash barrel, and three times the little fellow tried to get up, and a boy named Oscar Brandetta assisted him up and took deceased home; I recognize the boy here present (Adolph Werner) as the one who kicked deceased, and he had high top boots on then, similar to those he has on now; deceased was kicked on the right side; saw no disturbance in the yard previous to seeing Adolph kick deceased; I went in the street because I saw other boys go out, and our yard teacher did not see us go out; told my parents when I went home that I had seen Adolph Werner kick deceased.

Oscar Brandetta, of No. 412 West Tbirty-fifth

and our yard teacher did not see us go out, total in parents when I went home that I had seen Adolph Werner kick deceased.

Oscar Brandetta, of No. 412 West Thirty-fifth street, corroborated the testimony of the lad Thompson in every important particular.

Mr. T. Dwright Martin, principal of the grammar department, of Public School No. 32, West Thirty-fifth street, and has been attached to the school for twenty-six years; know nothing personally about the kloking; some of our scholars we keep on school premises during the recess; Adolph and Emil Werner had been kept in a week, as I am informed.

school premises during the recess; Adolph and Emil Werner had been kept in a week, as I am informed.

Adolph Werner, the accused, was placed on the stand and made a statement in which he denied kicking deceased and said he knew nothing whatever of the occurrence till the next day; was not out of the yard on Wednesday.

Edward bardeck, of 512 West Thirty-seventh street, acposed taat he goes to the Thirty-fifth street school, and during recess on Wednesday had hold of Adolph Werner's nand during the whole recess, and is sure Adolph Werner was not out of the yard. James McGarvin gave similar testimony to that of Dardeck, as also did Frederick Buhl, of 512 West Thirty-seventh street.

Emil Werner testified that on Wednesday last he was not at play with his orother Adolph in the yard of the school during recess, and that Adolph did not go out in the street.

Dr. John Beach then stated the result of the postmortem examination and the cause of death, after which Coroner Herrman briefly recapituated the facts elicited and submitted the case. Five of the jurors were not satisfied that Adolph was guilty, and accordingly bound that deceased came to his death from injuries received in some manner to them unknown. The sixth juror found that the faital violence was infitted at the hands of Adolph Werner, and on the latter verdict Coroner Herrman committed the accused to the custody of Captain Caffrey, of the Twentieth precinct, who will send him to the Tombs. It is likely that the Coroner will admit the accused to bail in the sum of \$5,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury. Werner, who is not yet eleven years of age, lives at 512 West Thirty-seventh street.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Sandwiched between the Nilsson and Parepa Rosa opera seasons concerts of all kinds and all sizes have flourished, from the Philharmonic down to the crude essays of petty church choirs. The past week has been a tunerul one in the concert public are not inclined to look favorably on the box office of a concert giver, yet the beneficiaries of the past few evenings have no reason to complain. On Monday Miss Clementine Lasar, a young aspirant ncert singer, at Steinway Hall. The two solos selected by her—the rondo Anale from "La Son-nambula" and Clay's bailad, "She Wandered Down the Mountain Side"-were well calculated to test her capabilities. She possesses a good soprano voice of that clear timbre and flexibility peculiar to American singers, and in her artistic execution of school and the excellent method of her teacher, Signor Torriani. She impressed her hearers with the idea that there are materials in her to make her an artist of a high order of merit. Her assistants in the concert were Miss Finch, contraito: Mills, Dam-rosch, Bush, Beckett, Kendall and Howland (the last four forming the well-known Weber Quartet), and ner father, Mr. S. Lasar.

On Wednesday evening there were two attractions, one the benefit concert of Miss Anna Mehlig, at Steinway's, and the Pattison Concert troupe, consisting of Mme. Martinez, Miss Sarah Barron, and Messrs. Hill, Gilbert and Pattison, at Chickering Hall. Miss Mehlig eclipsed herself on the occa-sion of her last concert, and actually revealed a degree of progress since ner visit to Europe. She toned down some of that exuberant strength that formerly characterized her style and infused quent and inspiring delivery of Schubert's trying fantasia in C major (opus 15), of Chopin's built on themes from "Bon Giovanni" and of the intricate transcription of Weber's "Imitation a la Valse," by the late Tausig, could be desired. She

Valse," by the late Tausig, could be desired. She had the valuable services of Miss Sterring and Messra. Kopta and Bergner as Interpreters of the rest of a very attractive bill.

The part singing of the admirable vocal quartet of the Pattison troupe was finity equal to anything we have had on the concert stage for a long time, and individually the members, especially Miss Barron, were exceedingly felicitous in the selection and rendering of the solos set down for them. Mr. Pattison blayed with his old fire and neutness of delivery the sparkling "Firefly" of Prudent and his own last and best work, "The Stormy Petrel," a fantasia in the form of a polka. This is a composition of high merit and vividy descriptive in its style and arrangement. It commences with a stately, massive movement in the bass, typical of the majesty of the ocean and the profound calm that at times reigns around the ship at sea. Then follows the petrel's melody, which has all the beauty of Chopin and is framed in a rich setting of arpeggio passages for the left hand. Two dashing polka movements sucfollows the petrel's melody, which has all the beauty of Chopin and is framed in a rich setting of arpeggio passages for the left hand. Two dashing polks movements succeed this melody, and for brilliancy, "go" and warmth they have no superiors even in the ever popular "soirce et Bal" of the composer. A rapid flight of fourths and sixths leads to the "storm," which is worked up in chromatics, a rush of octaves in the bass and every conceivable variety of plano passages in the treble. Notwithstanding the Liazian character of this portion of the work, there is nothing vague or unintelligible in it. During the pauses in the storm the lovely melody of the Petrel appears, each time in a new form, until at length it comes forth in all its beauty, brilliant in ornate passages, sometimes a chromatic scale of seven octaves, and again in arpeggios, trilis, thirds and sixths. The first polks movement is then repeated, which leads into a magnificent finale, in which the changes in arpeggio from the key of D flat major to A major give a bizarre and telling effect. It is a work worthy of any composer.

Miss Maggie R. Parker made her debut in public at weber's Hail, Fifth avenue. She has a soprano voice which, in sweciness and impidity of tone and good training, promises well. She is still in need of that ease and confidence that mark the accomplished artist, but time and study will doubtless conquer for her all difficulities. She was assisted by Madame Salvotti and Messrs. Komeyn and Sohst.

The announcements for the coming week are few

The announcements for the coming week are few kellogg, Miss Antoinette Sterling, Mr. Wilham Leggat, Mr. Franz Remmertz; Miss Anna Mehlig, pianist; the Weber Quartet, Messrs. Bush, Beckett, Kendalt and Howland; Signor Carozzi, accompanist. Full evening dress de rigneur. On Tuesday evening a pianist of reinarkable ability and European renown, named Mr. J. H. Bonawitz, will give a concert at the same nail, at which Mile. Filomene Lamara, soprano; Miss Mary Werneke, contralio; Mme. Lina Kioss, pianist; Master Carl Bonawitz, violinist: Mr. A. Sartori, violoncellist, and J. H. Bonawitz, pianist, will appear. The following is the programme, the names of the composers preceding each work:—Bonawitz, trio in C minor, Messrs. Carl Bonawitz, Sartori and J. H. Bonawitz (a, introduction and allegro; b, scherzo; c, andante; d, fugue); Mendelssohn, "O Rest in the Lord, Elijah," Miss Werneke; Mozart, Fantasie in G minor, and Chopin, Mazurka and Scherzo, J. H. Bonawitz; Beethoven, "Ah, perfida, aria, Mile. Lamara; Weber, "Concertstucen" (two pianos), Mme. Kioss and J. H. Bonawitz; Meyerbeer, "Ah, mon fils" ("The Prophet"), Miss Werneke; Sartori, Solo for violoncello, Mr. Sartori; Bonawitz, "The Orphan" (Die Walse), Mile. Lamara; Mendelssohn, "Frueblingsited," Mile. Lamara; Mendelssohn, "Frueblingsited," Mile. Lamara; Mendelssohn, "Frueblingsited," Mile. mara; Mendelssohn, "Frueningsnied," mile, La-mara; Bonawitz, Fanatisie-Impromptu (maauscript), and Liszt, Galop chromatique, J. H. Bonawitz. On this evening, the Ninth Regiment Band will give a concert at the Grand Opera House, the soloists being miles, Fretore, Castellan and De Try.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

Tony Pastor announces a new bill and fresh stars. The new burlesque "Divorce," brought out at the omique by Josh Hart, has made a hit. "Humnty Dumpty." with unvarying suc

"Julius Cæsar" enters upon the seventh week of its highly successful run at Booth's. Last night was the third anniversary of the opening of this

The New York Circus still keeps its superb Christmas pantomime on the bilis. The company comprises the best equestrians that ever appeared

The inclement weather yesterday interfered materially with the performance of "Don Giovanni" given by the Fabbri German Opera Company at the Academy of Music.

Miss Mattle Wynne assumes the rôle of Amina in "Black Crook" during the illness of Miss Sudlow. Miss Wynne is an actress of promise, and enacts the above character with intelligence and

"Zimmermann's snake" is one of the sensation soon to be brought out at Niblo's. It was charmed by Mr. Zimmermann, and will take part in the "serpent dance" now being rehearsed by his snakeship and Mile. Sassi. "Zimmermann's goat" will not appear until the 12th inst.

snip and Mile. Sassi. "Zilimermann's goat" will not appear until the 12th inst.

M. Juignet, whose name has been so long and favorably connected with French drama and opera in this country, has leased the hall on Sixteenth street, between Union square and Firth avenue, and purposes to open it on Tuesday, under the name of the Theatre Francals, the opening bill being "Lisez Balzac," "Fais Ce Que Dois," "L'Article 212" and a musical interfude.

The Parepa-Rosa English opera season opens to-morrow evening with "Un Ballo en Mascnera," the following being the cast:—Amelia, Mme. Parepa-Rosa; Oscar, Mrs. Van Zandt; Ulrica. Mrs. Seguin; Ricardo, Mr. Castle; Renato, Mr. Aynsley Cook; Sam, Mr. Hall; Tom, Mr. Ryse. New dresses, fine appointments, gorge-ous mise en scene and a military band on the stage are promised.

"Divorce" still pursues its triumphant career at

"Divorce" still pursues its triumphant career at the Fith Avenue Theatre. Mr. Daly announces a very remarkable event, which will take place on Washington's Birthday, February 22. On that occasion a matinée of "Divorce" will be given at the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, by his company, and an evening performance by the same at the Fitth Avenue Theatre. The services of a special lightning train will be brought into requisition.

The announcement of the last six performances of "John Gartn," at Wallack's, will be received with regret by the many admirers of Mr. Brougham's play, "The Veteran" will be produced next week, with the following cast:—Colonet Delmar, John Gilbert; Leon Delmar, Lester Wallack; D'Orville, J. B. Polk; Mohammed, Charles Fisner; Off-an-agan, John Brougham, Sultan of Myra, C. H. Rockwell; Oglow, W. J. Leonard; Nourredin, E. M. Holland; Moulrad, G. F. Brown; Mrs. McShake, Madame Fonist; Blancae D'Ivry, Effic Germon; Amineh, Clara Jennings; Guinare, Helen Tracy.

The European Circus enters upon the third week

Clara Jennings; Guinare, Helen Tracy.

The European Circus enters upon the third week of its engagement at the Grand Opera House on Monday alternoon, which event will be marked by another and entire change of programme. The principal features of the new performance will be two sensation acts by the brothers Cooke. One, "The Leap of the Two Bridges," by John Hears, is very artistic and startling. After the circus departs the theatre will be closed for a week in order to perfect the arrangements for the proper production of the gorgeous spectacular piece, "Lalla Rookh," which has already been months in preparation. The scenery, dresses, banners and general accessories are and to be very time, and the music, marches and

THE LUNDON STAGE.

"The Last Days of Pompeil"-The Victim of the Lions—Tom King Willing to Be De-voured—The Lord Chamberlain's Interfer-ence with the Pantomimes—Neveltles.

ger of the Queen's Theatre to submit to a similar ordeal Lord Lytton's once celebrated but now well-nigh forgotten romance, "The Last Days of Pompeil." If Mr. John Oxenford, the author, or rather the adapter of the piece thus entitled, which is now in course of representation at the playhouse in Long Acre, had given himself free scope, and, simply taking the framework of his plot from the novel, had moulded character, incluent and dialogue according to his own discretion, there can be no doubt that he would have produced a thoroughly good play. he would have produced a thoroughly good play. But the fact is he has simply strung together some of the most salient scenes of the novel, using in the operation just so much of the original text as may them in regular succession. The result is a produc-tion, or, to speak more correctly, a series of scenic effects, which owes its origin neither to Lord Lytton nor to Mr. Oxenford, but rather to the scene painters geous pictorial elaboration to the suggestions of both these gentlemen. It is hardly in any other sense than that of a superb spectacle that the so-called play claims the attention patronage. It remains to be seen whether this appeal to the fancy and vision of a sight-loving and acourgaing community will draw the town, and bring grist to the managerial mill. There new piece are regarded from a non-dramatic point of view much is to be said in their praise. Especially worthy of consideration are the bright and ani-mated scenes in the former—the ballet in which a host of dusky Egyptian dancing girls, replaced by the lascivious forms of Italian or Grecian beauty, strive to enthral Apocoides, the amphitheatre ciad spectators, the eruption of the moun-tain itself and the picture of the sea by and his betrothed floats on as in a dream. In the ast act Vesuvius groans, rumbles, thunders and belches forth smoke and fire. The multitude who had assembled to witness the fierce sports of the arena fly panic-stricken in all directions. The blind Nydia guides Giaucus and Ione to the seashore, where they embark with her. The boat glides performed her mission of saving the happy lovers, famous painting, "The Christian Martyr." lamous painting, "The Christian Martyr." The body of Nydia, just under the surface of the water, is seen swept by the tide in a direction opposite to that which the bark of the lovers is pursuing. This pictorial touch is suggestive and poetical. It may be alleged, too, with truth that in some of these scenes an attempt has been made to illustrate graphically and correctly the external life of a remote epoch. Frait, therefore, as is the structure of the piece, and insignificant as are its pretensions in a dramatic and has been made to illustrate graphically and correctly the external life of a remote epoch. Frail, therefore, as is the structure of the piece, and insignificant as are its pretensions in a dramatic and literary point of view, the piay, if so it may be called, has, nevertheless, a certain ethical and archaeological interest; and, as regards the acting also, there is merit of a kind which, at times, penetrates through all the glare of the superincumbent decoration and touches the heart and intellect in spite of the over-dazzled eye. Miss Henrietta Hodson as Nydia, deserves emphatic praise. The movements and expression of allind person are excellently simulated, and the love of the jealous, out tender and devoted girl, is conveyed with a pathos delicate and true and entirely free from strain. Miss M. Reinhardt is a graceful representative of ione, and Julie finds an adequate exponent in Miss Bentham. The Arbaces of Mr. Hyder has all the declamatory force and dignity that can be desired, while the madness of Glaucus is powerfully presented in its stormy phase by Mr. George Rignold. In a word, the actors and scene painters do their utmost to make the piece attractive, and small as are its claims as a work of dramatic art it is not unlikely to find lavor with that not inconsiderable section of the pfeasure-seeking community who, in the literal sense of the word, go to the theatre to "see" a play, and who care little for the mental quality of the entertainment so that their eyes are banqueted.

The YiOTIM OF THE MENAGREIE.

Apropos of sensational exhibitions it will be in your recollection that an unfortunate lion-tamer named McCarthy was torn to pieces a few weeks ago at Rochdale by the ilons whom, poor creature, he professed to have "tamed." No less a personage than Tom King, the retired pugnist, has come forward with an offer to beard the hons in their den, but it is satisfactory to be assured that his overtures have been declined. The following is the correspondence on the subject:—

Madamael have beard of the acc

Mrs. Manders:—
Madame—I have heard of the accident which happened to
Tom McCarthy, which I am very sorty for, but if you think
proper I will engage to perform the tions. Hoping to receive
a favorable answer, I remain your old servant,

TOM KING. Mrs. Manders has sent the following reply :-

Mr. King:—

DEAR Siz—Since the lamentable and melancholy accident in my estantishment on Wednesday last I am fully determined to discontinue lion-hunting, and consequently beg to decline your offer. Yours fasthfully (pro Rosma Manders), decline your offer.

decline your oder. Yours fasthfully (pro Rosma Manders),
JOHN LOCKWOOD.

I knew a lion-tamer once who shook in his shoes
at the approach of his wife, and yet that henpecked
man not only put his head uto a hion's mouth, but—
what is more remarkable—he drew it out again. He
could bully a hion, but he would run into a rathole
from his wife. At last she eloped with a Methodist
parson, and the poor tion-tamer took her loss to
look a lion in the tace. He caught the jaundice,
poor fellow! and died at Green which in the flower of
his youth and beauty. I never hear of a lion-tamer
without thinking of poor Jackson; but let us hope
that the race is now extinct.

NOVELTIES.

Mr. Alberry has written a new comedy called
"Pride" for the Vaudeville theatre, where, meanwhile, Mr. Boucicaulit's favorite play of, "London
Assurance" is being performed nightly to crowded
audiences.

while, Mr. Boucicault's favortic play of, "London Assurance" is being performed nightly to crowded audiences.

Mr. Halliday is engaged upon a new and original drama, which is to be produced at the Adelphi Theatre on Easter Monday. The same author's drama of "Amy Robosart" will shortly be revived at Drury Lane, with Miss Nellson (Mrs. Lee) in her original character.

An anecdote is related of a correspondence between the Lord Chamberlain's office and Mr. George Sanger, the lessee of Astiey's. The censor wrote to Mr. Sanger hoping that in "Lady Godiva" the herone would be dressed decently. The witty proprietor tersely replied that he had a wife and several daughters. The Lord Chamberlain sent him a letter of apology, but added a postscript that he would be obliged by the enclosure of a guinea by return of post—his fee for reading the pantomime.

GLADSTONE AND LOWE IN PANTOMIMS.

The recent controversy on the subject of the government interference with the pantomimes has brought to light some curious revelations. It appears that the pantomime which was the chief cause of all the recent excluement was that at the Victoria. There were three couplets considered objectionable and ordered to be expunged. One referred to Mr. Lowe and the match tax; another was a harmless reference to supposed admiraty shortcomings; and the third, put into the mouth of a Chinese Prince, ran as follows:—

What! make a speech! All gammon and no spinach. Do you take me for a Gladstone down at Greenwich? What! make a speech! All gammon and no spinach. Do you take me for a Gladstone down at Orenwich? These allusions would appear to have given grave offence in lofty quarters, and hence all the flery discussion that has taken piace on the subject. Valiant assertions have been met by denials no less intrepid, and the examiner of piays, Mr. Donne, affects much indignation at the charge that has been made against him of vexatious and frivolous interference; but "filter's scriptce manend," and all the waters in great Neptune's sea cannot wash out the fact that there is in existence a letter written by Mr. Donne himself, in which he states he express terms that political allusions will not be permitted, and that he has struck Lowe and the matenes out of every pantomime for the present year. The attempt of the Examiner of Plays to shift the responsibility of an unpopular proceeding from his own shoulders to those of the Lord Chamberlain is amusingly paralleled by a vice versa movement of the latter great official whenever occasion requires. One of the Lord mana_ers, writing to a daily paper, pithily observes:—

sponsible for them.

The Colonna troupe of dancers, whose proceedings gave so much offence to the modest magistrates of Plymouth that they took the manager severely to task, are doing spiendid business at Glasgow—of all places in the world. The paim of unco right-cousiness would seem, therefore, to have passed from the Scotch to the Devoulans.

CORRUPT CHICAGO ALDERMEN SENTENCED. CHICAGO, Feb. 3, 1872.

In the Criminal Court yesterday Judge Freer over-ruled the motion for a new trial in the cases of Al-

her Bull Day-General Hillyer Cross-Er ined for Three Hours-Affidavits Establishing

THE CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION

Corruption-Jayne Again on the Stand. LONDON, Jan. 20, 1872. test the interest in the investigation is fast waning.

The first witness was General flillyer, who was cross-examined at tedious length in reference to his testimony the evening previous. He maintained his previous statements, and no new features were liday's numerous attempts to metamorphose the historical novels of Sir Walter Scott into sensa

City and County of New York, ss.—H. W. Benedict, being duly swore, says he is one of the firm of H. W. Benedict 2 (Lo., merchants, of New Haven, Conn., and were owners ed 251 tons gas cannel coal, ex ship Princeton, from Liverpeed, as per bill of lading, dated 19th October, 1871, and that said coal was entered at Gustom House in name of our agents, Mc. Briggs & Co., of New York. After the arrival of said ship deponent, upon going on board, at pier 48, East River, about the first week in December, was approached by the United States Custom House Inspector (whose name I understood as the first work.) Cloyes), who demanded of me a cart load of coal, which he did not offer to pay for, but intimated that he could serve me in the matter of weight, &c. I told him that our cannel appeared to be mixed with another shipment belonging to other parties, and that I had decided to have our lot all weighed by a clywheld of the continued persistent in his demands the three or four subsequent times that I went on board the ship, and gave me to understand that unless his requirements were acceded to have our lot all was lail landed from the ship into lighters, and the following is a copy of the City Weigher's returns as delivered:—'Boat H. M. Miles, 1993 tons 12 cvt. 2 crs. 21 lbs. gross.'

The above was transported in barges to New Haven, and there weighed and found correct. I notice the United States Weigher's returned the invoice as 25t tons 18 cvt. 4 cps. 26 lbs., being over six per cent in excess of the web reactively received.

Sworn to before meetins 20th day of January, 1972.—A. W. HALL, Notary Public, and can be a control of the states of New Haven, and the first person of the state of New York, and the state of New York, and was employed during the month of December last to weigh part of an irvoice of gase, cannel coal on board as in voice, as 25t tons 10 cut, and on board with the ship and made some inquiry in reference to the coal, and the inspector, W. O. Cloyes, and to me. Who was that store the state of the coal,

Several assistant weighers were then examined in regard to Mr. Rogers' statement about corrupt propositions having been made for the passage of

several assistant weighters statement about corrupt in regard to Air. Rogers' statement about corrupt propositions having been made for the passage of Call.

Deputy Collector Jayne, recalled, again explained the general character of his duties, among which was the right of making selzures; he had frequenty got up the evidence upon which warrants had been issued; had at one time recently discovered that United States weighers were certauding the government, among whom was Anson O. Doolittle, and several of them were arrested; Mr. Doolittle was the son of Senator Doolittle; he was tried before a commission, but was acquitted on the ground that it was not proved that he had intended to defraud the government; this was in spite of the fact that I had proved that he had returned a number of men on his payroll as emittled to pay who had never done any work; this was in 1889; selzures of thirty-three firms' books and papers from these and other causes; the system of collusion between importers and Custom House officials was at one time very common; the collusion was sometimes in consequence of a direct bargain with the weigher, and in others between the importer and one of the employes of the weigher, who was authorized to accept the bribe for him; in twenty-five suits the amount involved was about \$628,000; the costs in those suits were \$19,103 62; the amound one-half was retained by the government; of the other half over \$164,000 had gone to the informers and an equal amount to the Collector, Naval Officer and Surveyor; the whole amount tost to the government on the goods seized in these suits was \$3,123.

The committee then adjourned until Monday morning.

THE SLEEPY HOLLOW HORROR.

Another Effort in Behall of the Condemned Stay of Proceedings-Buckhout's Time on Earth Apparently Short.

It now seems extremely probable that notwithstanding the numerous delays ingeniously brought about by his counsel during the past eighteen onths, Buckhout, the Sleepy Hollow murderer will suffer death in the manner prescribed by law

Before Justice Gilbert, at Brooklyn, on Friday, presenting some twenty exceptions to the rulings of Justice Barnard during the trial at whice Justice Gilbert pronounced not well taken. Counsel for the prisoner then argued that serious loubts had arisen as to the legality of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before which the case was tried, maintaining that, under the act of 1848, a

tried, maintaining that, under the act of 1848, a Justice of the Supreme court alone constituted a legal tribunal, and maintained that Judge Ingraham had decided that the Oyer and Terminer was a legal Court with one Supreme Court Justice, and that the law applied to the entire State.

District Attorney Briggs, of Westchester county, in answer, said that the statute alluded to by counsel only applied to the city and county of New York, and urged that the city charter change in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer of New York that had recently been decided by Judge Ingraham did not affect in the least the organization of the Court outside of New York, and added that the Court of Appeals had decided that the Court of Appeals had decided that the act of the Legislature repealing the act of 1848 is unconstitutional, and that therefore, as the original act applied to New York only, and as the act in the charter repeating the original is unconstitutional, therefore both the Courts of New York and of the counties outside of New York and of the counties outside of New York were all legally organized. If it should be decided that the County Courts are illegally organized, the effect would be to deciare illegal all the acts of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer throughout the State since 1870—a sequence as utterly preposterous as it would be dangerous.

Justice Gilbert denied the motion for a stay of proceedings on any of the points presented by

ice Gilbert denied the motion for a stay of Justice Gilbert denied the motion for a stay of proceedings on any of the points presented by Buckhoul's counsel, but reserved his opinion on the legality of the organization of the Court. This was the only plea which he could entertain.

Counsel for the prisoner then attempted to show that the jurymen who tried Buckhout had some doubts as to the sanity of the prisoner, to which Judge Glibert replied that if such was the case the Governor was the proper person to apply to for

It is well known that Governor Hoffman has already declined to interfere with the case.

CHARGED WITH ROBBING HIS EMPLOYER

Albert E. Hughes, a young and fashionably dressed

young man, has been in the employ of Hartnett & Bailey as a drug clerk, at No. 9 Bible house (Eight street), for the past five weeks, at a salary of \$15 per week. During the time he was in their employ he did not draw one cent of his wages and was well supplied with funds all the time. The firm, during the time Highes was in their employ, missed goods to the amount of \$150, and, suspecting Highes, took them, a watch was kept on him. On Friday night Eugene Hartnett, one of the firm, attes that ne detected him in the act of stealing a quanity of drugs valued at \$15. Mr. Hartnett states that an accomplice of Hugnes named George Smith would visit the store during his absence and "purchase" a bill of goods, which were carted away, disposed of and the proceeds divided between them. They were detected in the act on Friday night, and Smith was arrested as he was leaving the store with the above goods in his possession. They denied the charge before Justice Cox at Jesterson Market yesterday morning, but were committed in deiault of \$500 ball each for examination. street), for the past five weeks, at a salary of \$15

NEARLY ANOTHER BRILL'S SWITCH DISAS-TER IN NEWARK.

On Saturday night Newark came near having a second Brill's switch disaster. A switch care-lessly left open permitted the nine o'clock train from New York, filled with passengers, to bound off the track near Orange street. There is a heavy the track near Orange street. There is a heavy rising grade at this point, so that, fortunately, the train had slight headway. It plunged into the mud, stuck there, and so was saven from rushing over the steep embankment. The sudden coming together of the cars soon admonsted the passengers that something was wrong, and they quickly scampered from the cars, preferring to walk or take the horse cars for the balance of their journey. It took some hours before this train was rescued from the mud.